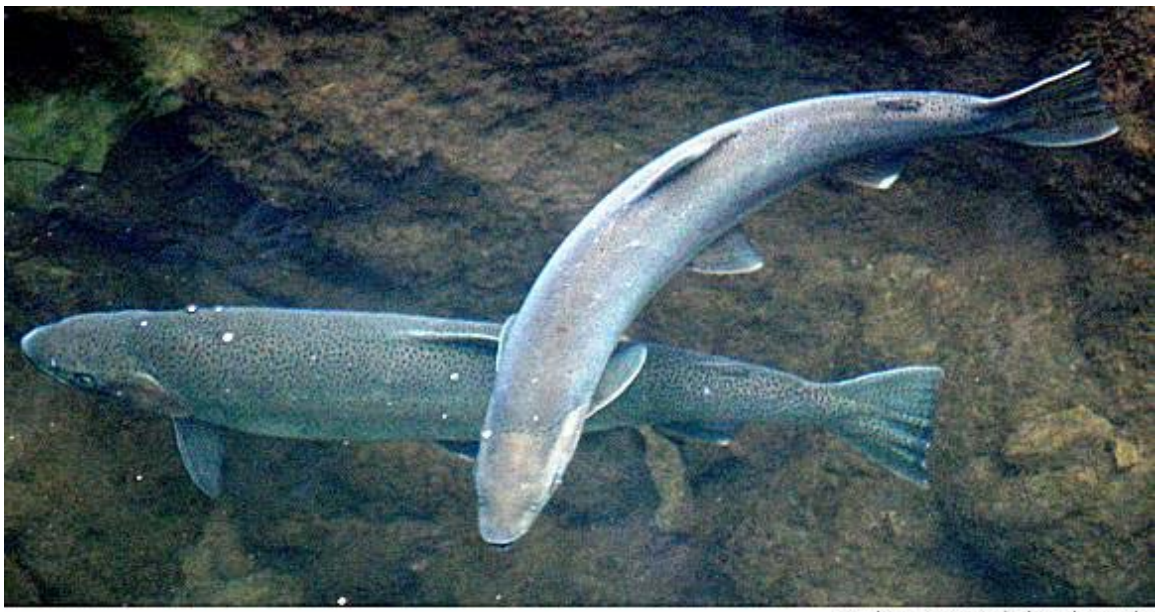
Fisheries Restoration Grant Program

2010 Migration Proposal Solicitation Notice

Coastal Salmon and Steelhead Migration Improvement



Frederic Larson / The Chronicle

California Department of Fish and Game
Wildlife and Fisheries Division
Fisheries Branch

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

Introduction
The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) is soliciting proposals for watershed restoration projects within the coastal watersheds of California (Map 1). Due to the increased recognition of both the essential need to provide for better migration in coastal rivers and the impact that barriers to fish passage pose to recovery and restoration of salmonid fisheries, this Coastal Salmon and Steelhead Migration Improvement Proposal Solicitation Notice (Migration PSN) addresses fish passage issues in all anadromous salmonid watersheds affected by significant barriers to migration of adult, juvenile, or all life stages of coho salmon, steelhead, and Chinook salmon.

The Department has determined to solicit additional proposals for specific, selected project types that remove or remediate permanent or seasonal barriers and other impediments to salmon and steelhead migration to otherwise functioning historical salmonid habitat. The focus area includes all coastal watersheds. The intent of this Migration PSN is to solicit and fund projects that are consistent with DFG's *Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California,* the *Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon,* NOAA's *Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan* Public Review Draft Version: July 2009, and the *Recovery Plan for Central California Coast coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch) Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU)* Public Draft 2010 NMFS, that addresses improving major migration barriers to coho and Chinook salmon and steelhead in coastal watersheds.

Funding Prospects for Fiscal Year 2010/2011

Fiscal Year 2010/2011 funding for the FRGP is expected to be similar to 2009/2010, approximately $15 million. Funding for proposals submitted under this Migration PSN are subject to availability of funds and approval of the Budget Act for the 2010/2011 Fiscal Year. Visit http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/FundSummary.asp to view projects that have been funded in previous years. In the 2009-2010 grant cycle, the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program received 193 proposals requesting over $46 million.

Climate Change

Current scientific evidence supports the necessity to address climate change impacts. Climate change is expected to alter the behavior and distribution of ocean and coastal species as air and water temperatures rise and natural ecosystems are altered. The *2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy* (California Natural Resources Agency) includes as a guiding principal to "Give priority to adaptation strategies that initiate, foster, and enhance

existing efforts that improve economic and social well-being, public safety and security, public health and environmental justice, species and habitat protection, and ecological function." As a near-term action, the Strategy states that for Habitat Protection, "State agencies should identify key habitats that may require more protections as a result of climate change impacts and should plan additional buffer areas where necessary to allow for climate change phenomena…". For nearly three decades, projects funded by the DFG FRGP have enhanced salmonid species' adaptation potential by restoring and preserving habitat. The realization of climate change places a great urgency on DFG and its partners to accelerate and continue restoring and preserving habitat that will be resilient to current and future impacts.

PART II: REQUIRED SUBMISSION PROCEDURES FOR ALL APPLICATIONS

Project Types

The FRGP will accept proposal applications for the types of projects listed below. Funding is limited to Coastal Watersheds within the focus of this Migration PSN (excluding the Central Valley upstream from the Carquinez Bridge, see Map 1). The applicant will identify the primary project type that best describes the proposed project. DFG has developed a two-letter coding system for project types. A list of these codes is shown below and described in detail in Part VI.

FL* Fish Ladders
FP* Fish Passage at Stream Crossings
HB* Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
PD* Project Design
SC* Fish Screening of Diversions

These types of projects may require the services of a licensed professional engineer or licensed professional geologist to comply with the requirements of the Business and Professions Code section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act).* ***If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals and their affiliations must be identified in the proposal application. See Appendix F, Business and Professions Code.*

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible entities for the FRGP 2010/2011 award cycles are limited to public agencies, Native American Indian Tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Grant proposals from private individuals or for-profit enterprises will not be accepted. Private individuals and for-profit enterprises interested in submitting restoration proposals are encouraged to work with a public agency, nonprofit organization, or Native American Indian Tribe.

Proposal Due Date

The application due date is **June 1, 2010**. In order to be considered for 2010/2011 funding, all proposals submitted by mail must have a U.S. Postal Service postmark no later than **Tuesday, June 1, 2010**. Proposals delivered by any other means (FEDEX, UPS, etc.), including hand-delivery in person, must be delivered no later than **Tuesday, June 1, 2010 at 3:00 p.m.** to the FRGP staff at the exact address below.

Delivery Location

Proposals for the FRGP must be sent or delivered to:

Fisheries Restoration Grant Program
CA Department of Fish and Game
830 “S” Street
Sacramento, CA 95811

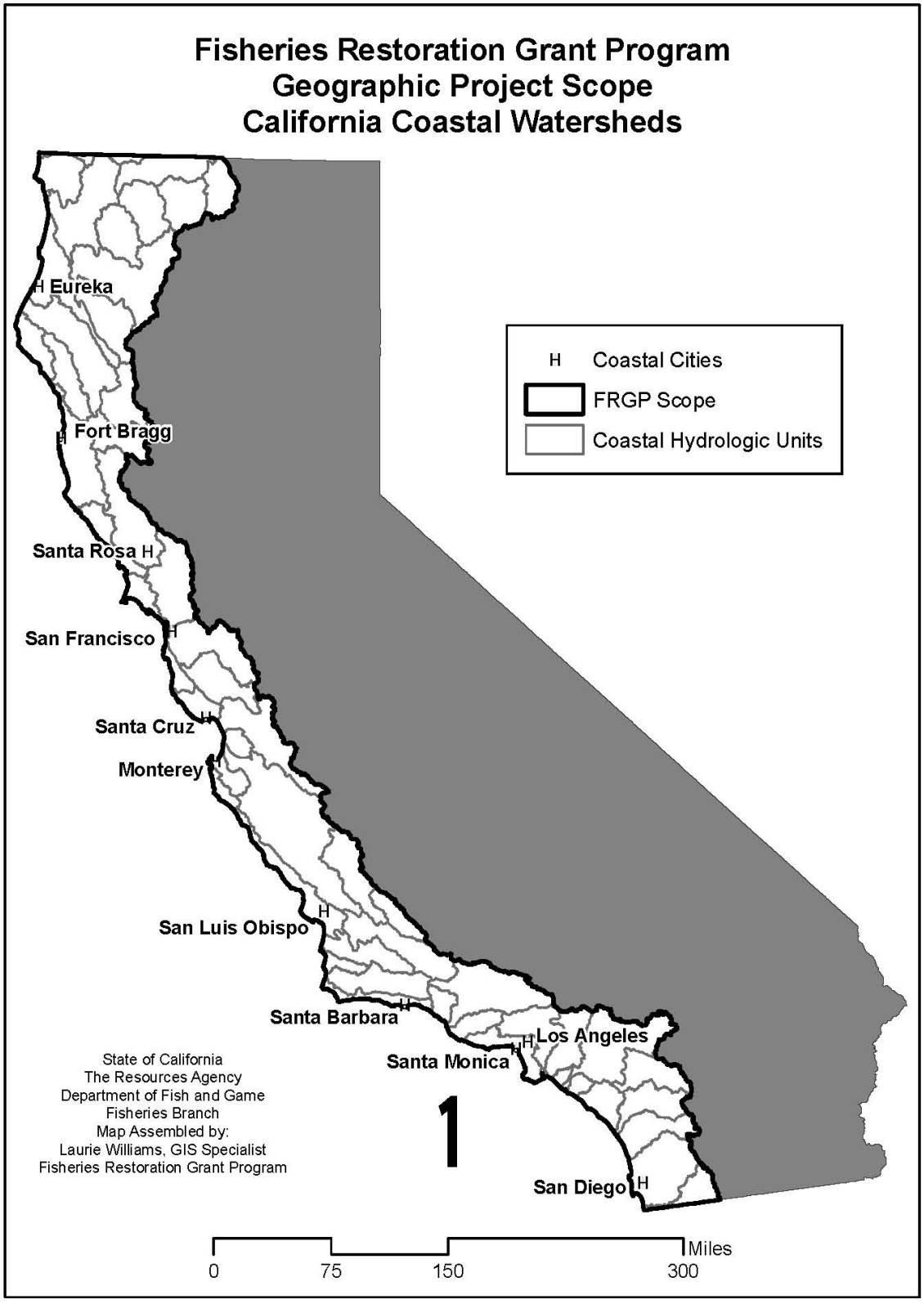
Proposal Package

A complete proposal package must include:

- A completed **2010** Migration Application Form (See Appendix A for the Form).
- Supplemental or specialized information (See Part VI for specific requirements).

You must provide **28 complete paper copies** of each proposal package submitted, with the appropriate **2010** Proposal Application Form in front and supplemental information attached. One complete copy on CD (one proposal per CD) in Word, RTF, or PDF format must also be submitted with the paper copies. The electronic copy on CD should be all in one file. All supplemental information should be pasted into the main application document. As proposals will be evaluated based on paper copies, all maps, diagrams, tables, etc. should be legible and complete. Entire proposals, including the budget, should be a minimum of 12 point standard font (such as Arial) on plain white paper. Each page of the proposal should be numbered in sequential order. Double sided pages are encouraged. **Do not bind proposals in plastic, cover stock, folders, or any other binding.** Staple once or binder-clip each plain-paper proposal copy in the upper left corner. Do not include transmittal letters or letters of support with your proposal package, as they will be discarded.

In preparing a proposal, pay attention to the requirements listed in this Migration PSN. **Proposals that do not meet the requirements will be rejected.**



Map 1 – Area covered by FRGP.

Public Information

Under Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 and Public Resources Code, Section 6217.1, the DFG is authorized to collect information from grant applicants in order to process, track, and ensure completion of funded projects. All information requested on this application is mandatory unless otherwise indicated. An applicant's name and address may be provided to the public, if requested. Other personal information submitted on this application may be released to governmental entities involved with the funding of the project, to law enforcement agencies pursuant to a court order, or for official natural resources management purposes.

PART III: MIGRATION IMPROVEMENT FOCUS

Proposals submitted under this FRGP 2010 Migration PSN must be within the Focus described below. If you have any questions about the Focus contact regional DFG staff or the Fisheries Restoration Grants Program in Sacramento. See Appendix C for contact information.

FRGP Salmonid Migration Improvement Focus

There are four criteria to the FRGP 2010 Migration PSN Salmonid Migration Improvement Focus. All four criteria must be met in order for a proposal to be accepted for consideration.

1. Species Criterion: The proposed project must benefit coho salmon (anywhere along entire range), Chinook salmon (from the Russian to Klamath rivers), or steelhead (for San Francisco Bay tributaries and from Monterey to San Diego counties).

2. Geographic Criterion: The proposed project must be within one of the watersheds depicted in Map 1.

3. Project Type Criterion: The proposed project must be for one of the project types listed here: FL (Fish Ladders), FP (Fish Passage at Stream Crossings), HB (Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage), PD (Project Design), or SC (Fish Screening of Diversions).

4. Project Magnitude Criterion: The proposed project must address a significant migration/barrier remediation for steelhead, coho salmon, or Chinook salmon and costing a minimum of $500,000 for FL, FP, HB, and SC Project Types and $50,000 for PD Project Type.

The above focus criteria are not independent of each other. The proposal must meet all of the above criteria.

PART IV: REQUIRED PROVISIONS FOR ALL PROPOSAL APPLICATIONS

General Guidelines

Please read this Migration PSN document carefully. It is a legal document. Proposal applicants are encouraged to work closely with local DFG staff in the planning and development of proposals well in advance of the proposal deadline. See Appendix C for a list of DFG contacts.

Forms used in this Migration PSN can be found and downloaded on the internet at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp.

If selected, the project proponent shall comply with all applicable state laws, rules, regulations, and local ordinances specifically including but not limited to environmental, procurement, safety laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances. As may be necessary, the grantee shall be responsible for obtaining the services of appropriately licensed professionals to comply with the applicable requirements of the Business and Professions Code including but not limited to section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and/or section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act) with the applicable requirements of the Business and Professions Code (Appendix F).

If the project is selected for funding and the project proponent fails to perform in accordance with the provisions of the enacted agreement, the DFG retains the right, at its sole discretion, to interrupt or suspend the work for which the monies are appropriated or to terminate the agreement.

Project Description

Project proposals must include a description of the current or historical problem or issues to be addressed, the causes of the problem at the appropriate scale (e.g. reach, watershed, etc.), a description of a clear understandable link of how the proposed project objectives will address these problems or issues at the appropriate scale, how each proposed project element will support the project objectives of addressing the problem, and a description of the project deliverables (Application Form, Section 5, Project Description). Projects should treat causes and not just the symptoms of anadromous fish habitat degradation.

The project description must also include in sufficient detail, the proposed project location, each project element being proposed and how it will lead to enhancement or restoration of anadromous fish habitat, how each element will be implemented, who will conduct the work (contractor and subcontractors if known), and a timeline for completing the project elements. The description should also provide measurable and quantifiable objectives that

will be included in the grant agreement if the proposal is funded. The description must also include any specific information required for each Project Type as listed in Part VI.

Project proposals must include a description with sufficient detail to be used in a grant agreement statement of work (if funded), to complete California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, and necessary permits. **A description which merely consists of a list of proposed activities, without descriptive narrative, does not constitute sufficient detail.**

Project Budget

All applicants must submit a detailed budget using the budget form in Appendix A, Section 8. Project proposals must include a detailed line item budget broken down into three categories: Personnel Services, Operating Expense, and Administrative Overhead. Line item expenditures in each category should include cost detail (i.e. unit costs, number of units, etc,) whenever possible. Large, undefined lump sums in the budget will be considered unresponsive and will limit the ability of reviewers to evaluate the proposed project. During the proposal review, DFG will perform a cost analysis using the detailed project description and budget. The budget must identify 1) the amount being requested from DFG, 2) the amount of the applicant's matching funds or in-kind services, 3) the amount for each partner's cost share, and 4) the total cost for each line item. The project budget should be sufficiently detailed regarding the work required to achieve the project objectives, to allow for a cost analysis of proposed work. The cost analysis is based on the total project cost which includes the amount requested from FRGP plus any cost share from other funding sources.

DFG recognizes that project proposals for the same project type may vary in cost due to the size of the stream, accessibility, statewide variation in costs for heavy equipment and labor, or a variety of other factors. Applicants justify project costs in the project description. Project cost analysis will be based on costs for comparable existing projects and professional cost analysis by DFG staff. See example budget in Part VII Section 8.

Prevailing Wage

Projects that are awarded grants by the DFG, depending on the type of project undertaken, may be required to pay prevailing wages. Typically, the types of projects that are subject to the prevailing wage requirements are public works projects. Existing law defines "public works" as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds.

California Fish and Game Code, Section 1501.5 exempts grants with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Native American Indian Tribes that exceed $50,000 in cost, excluding the cost of gravel, from the prevailing wage requirements. Assembly Bill 2690, amended Labor Code, Section 1720.4 to exclude most work performed by volunteers from

the prevailing wage requirements. Grants with DFG for public works undertaken by public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Native American Indian Tribes for less than $50,000 in cost, excluding the cost of gravel, are subject to prevailing wage laws (Labor Code section 1720 et seq.).

Any questions of interpretation regarding the Labor Code should be directed to the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, the State Department having jurisdiction in these matters. You may also refer to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) website at http://www.dir.ca.gov.

Personnel

Personnel hours must be broken down into a minimum of three columns, as described in Part VII, Section 8. The Department of Fish and Game uses a staff benefit rate of **31%**. This is the maximum rate that will be funded for staff benefits. See example budget in Part VII.

Cost Share Requirements

Proposals providing cost share in the form of cash or services for the execution of the project must specify the source and dollar amount of any proposed cost share. ***Project proposals must provide information specifically identifying any cost share requirements from a federal source or other entity. If a proposal is funded by FRGP, the FRGP funding cannot be used as match for other Federal programs.*** If a proposal is funded, verification of the proposed cost share is required to complete the grant agreement and must be secured before the grant agreement can be executed. ***A certification form will be required for all non-federal cost share. Supporting documentation may be required for cost share expenses. Project proponents failing to comply with these requirements will be considered non-responsive and ineligible for funding.***

For projects where in-kind cost share will be used, the proposal must include a completed "In-Kind Detail" table. See Part VII, Section 8, number 6a.

Purchase of Equipment

DFG policy does not normally allow for purchases of equipment. However, under certain circumstances and with adequate justification, the DFG may approve the purchase of equipment. Any equipment approved under this Migration PSN shall remain the property of the State of California and shall be returned to the State. For grant agreement purposes, equipment is defined as all moveable articles of non-expendable property which has:

A. A normal useful life including extended life due to repairs of one (1) year or more.
B. An identity which does not change with use (i.e., it is not consumed by use or converted by fabrication into some other form of property).

C. A unit cost of $5,000.00 or more; and
D. Used to conduct business in accordance with the grant agreement.

Any electronic equipment (such as computers, cameras, GPS units, etc.) regardless of cost, purchased with grant funds are the property of the State and must be returned to the State.

Administrative Overhead

Administrative overhead is limited to **15%** of amount requested from the FRGP. Any amount over 15% will not be funded. Administrative overhead includes but is not limited to workers compensation insurance, utilities, office space rental, phone, and copying, which is directly related to completion of the proposed project. Costs for subcontractors and purchase of equipment cannot be included in the administrative overhead.

PART V: DEFINITIONS OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Following are definitions for the required supplemental information indicated in Part VI. Not all of the following are required for each project type. See Part VI for the requirements for each project type.

Design Plan Criteria

These designs, as applicable, are to be included in the "Intermediate Plan" submitted with the proposal for specific project types. See Part VI for specific requirements for each project type.

At-Grade Diversions Design Plan Criteria

The following should be included in the design plans for at-grade diversions and submitted with proposals.

- Instream and ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing there is sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow + bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
- Design drawings showing structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details.

Boulder Weirs Design Plan Criteria

The following should be included in the design plans for boulder weirs and submitted with proposals. (See Parts IX and XII, *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 3rd edition, California Department of Fish and Game.)

- Target species, life stages and migration timing at project site.
- Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows.
- Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows.
- Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows.
- Rock sizing calculations.
- Geotechnical information may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
- If specific low flow notches are planned, calculations of depths and velocities within notches.
- Ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing boulder weirs provide sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow + bypass flow at minimum stream flow

considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
- Design drawings showing structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details.

Fish Ladder Design Plan Criteria

A fish ladder design plan that includes the following information needs to be submitted with projects where fish ladders are a part of the project. (See Parts IX, and XII, *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 3rd edition, California Department of Fish and Game http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/REsources/HabitatManual.asp)

- Target species, life stages and migration timing at project site.
- Explanation as to why the specific fish passage design was selected, including a discussion of the elements considered when designing the fish ladder entrance.
- Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows.
- Hydraulic analysis of flow through the fish ladder demonstrating that the ladder functions properly over the anticipated range of stream and ladder flows. (This should include an assessment of the flow rate and depth over each weir and through each orifice, and an assessment of the threshold between plunging flow and streaming flow.)
- Calculation showing attraction flows are appropriate.
- Rating curves for headwater and tailwater conditions.
- Flow patterns and in-stream velocities at entrance to fishway.
- Energy dissipation factor calculations at maximum design flow in fish ladder pools.
- Water stage calculations showing fishway has sufficient freeboard to keep leaping fish in ladder.
- Geotechnical information may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
- Design drawings showing site topography, and structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details.
- Maintenance plan which includes preventative and corrective measures, assignment of personnel for maintenance during/after storms, inspection and reporting requirements, maintenance logs, etc.
- Post construction evaluation and monitoring plan.

Fish Screen Design Plan Criteria

A fish screen design plan that includes the following information needs to be submitted with SC projects. Additional information can be found at http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/hcd/fishscrn.pdf

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/Projects/Engin/Engin_ScreenCriteria.asp
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/REsources/HabitatManual.asp

- Target species and life stages to be protected at proposed screening site (e.g. will steelhead fry be present?).
- Fish screen structure placement (e.g. on-stream, in-canal, in-reservoir, or pumped).
- Applicable approach velocity and sweeping velocity criteria.
- Records of diversion flows **and** stream flows, including maximums and minimums, during irrigation season.
- Stream flow vs. depth rating curve at diversion intake.
- Water depth and approach velocity calculations in front of the fish screen throughout range of diversion flows.
- Sweeping velocity calculations at several locations along the length of the screen throughout range of diversion and bypass flows.
- Evidence that flow uniformity criterion will be met.
- Screen exposure time calculation.
- Velocity calculations between end of screen and bypass entrance.
- Flow depth calculations within bypass conduit **and** in stream at bypass outlet at minimum bypass flow.
- Velocity calculations in stream at bypass outlet.
- Drop height and impact velocity calculation at bypass outlet, if applicable.
- Estimated bypass flow needed to meet fish screen criteria (cfs).
- Fish screen area calculation performed in accordance with DFG Fish Screening Criteria (6/19/00).
- For paddle wheel driven cleaning systems, fish screen area calculations showing passive screening criteria are met when paddle wheel driven wipers no longer operate.
- Description of fish screen cleaning mechanism, including proposed frequency of cleaning.
- Description of fish screen openings, including porosity and dimensions of round, square, or slotted openings.
- Assessment of sediment transport/scour conditions at fish screen for on channel installations.
- Specific information describing the type of corrosion-resistant screening material, bypass control/pipe and other materials that will directly affect fish.
- Design drawings showing site topography, and dimensions of fish screen structure in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details.
- Any additional information which may be required to show that screen will meet current DFG/NMFS screening criteria.

- Operation and maintenance plan which includes preventive and corrective maintenance procedures, inspection and reporting requirements, maintenance logs, etc.
- Post construction evaluation and monitoring plan.

Rock Chutes Design Plan Criteria

The following should be included in the design plans for rock chutes and submitted with proposals. (See Parts IX and XII, *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 3rd edition, California Department of Fish and Game.)

- Target species, life stages and migration timing at project site.
- Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows.
- Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows.
- Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows.
- Rock sizing calculations.
- Geotechnical information may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
- Calculations of depths and velocities along length of individual rock chutes.
- Ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing rock chutes provide sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow + bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
- Design drawings showing structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details.

Roughened Channels Design Plan Criteria

The following should be included in the design plans for roughened channels and submitted with proposals. (See Parts IX and XII, *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 3rd edition, California Department of Fish and Game.)

- Target species, life stages and migration timing at project site.
- Calculation of lower and upper fish passage stream flows.
- Water surface profiles at existing conditions for upper and lower fish passage stream flows.
- Water surface profiles with proposed boulder weirs for upper and lower fish passage stream flows.
- Rock and engineered streambed material sizing calculations.
- Geotechnical information may be necessary to ensure project design is structurally appropriate.
- Calculations of depths and velocities along length of roughened channel.

- Ditch/pump hydraulic calculations showing roughened channel provides sufficient head to divert maximum diversion flow + bypass flow at minimum stream flow considering head losses at flow measurement devices, fish screens, pipes, open ditches, headgates, etc.
- Design drawings showing structural dimensions in plan, elevation, longitudinal profile, and cross-sectional views along with important component details.

Environmental Compliance

All funded proposals must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, and California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Applicants who receive funding for projects which are **not** described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)* will have the responsibility of developing the appropriate documentation for CEQA, ESA, and CESA compliance. An approved or certified CEQA document will be required in order to execute the project.

For funded projects which are described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)*, DFG may act as lead agency for CEQA and ESA. The project description should include sufficient information for the DFG to complete the CEQA documents. In all cases it is the applicant's responsibility to develop project proposals that will avoid significant environmental impacts. **This includes budgeting sufficient time and/or funds in your proposal and project budget for required threatened and endangered species surveys and required reasonable measures that may be needed to complete the proposed project.** All applicants are strongly urged to work closely with appropriate DFG staff to ensure all potential environmental concerns associated with the proposed project are considered. Email addresses and telephone numbers of DFG personnel and regional headquarter physical addresses are included in Appendix C.

No project that is a required mitigation under the CEQA, CESA, or the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Forest Practices Act (FPA) or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) will be considered for funding. Notwithstanding this restriction, restoration projects that are identified in or consistent with a state or federal recovery plan for a species protected under CESA or ESA shall be eligible for state and federal funds.

Nothing in this provision shall be construed to exclude from state or federal funds, projects that are otherwise eligible for such funds, that require compliance with CEQA, NEPA, Section 404 of the CWA, and/or CESA, and "legacy" projects. Legacy projects are defined as those projects that address historic management

practices that have been usurped by new laws and regulations. An example of a legacy project is a water association dam that has been in place since the 1920's for which no single person is accountable for the dam and the restoration value of improving passage exceeds the value of non-legacy projects.

Fish Passage and Screen Criteria and Testing Requirements

Fish passage and screening projects that are constructed with FRGP funding must meet DFG (2000 and 2001) and NMFS (1997 and 2001) criteria as outlined in the following documents.

- California Department of Fish and Game. 2000. *Fish Screening Criteria*
- California Department of Fish and Game. 2001. *Culvert Criteria for Fish Passage.*
- National Marine Fisheries Service – Southwest Region. 1997. *Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids*
- National Marine Fisheries Service – Southwest Region. 2001. *Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings.*

A project must be tested at a flow within the range of design flows prior to the end of the grant funding. Performance of a project throughout its design life is the responsibility of the grantee.

Lake and Streambed Alteration Permits (1602)

Fish and Game Code Section 1609 authorizes the DFG to recover the total cost it incurs to administer and enforce its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program. The permit information and fee schedule are available at this website: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/forms.html. **Applicants may include the fee cost as a line item in the proposed project budget.**

Licensed Professionals

Project types listed below may require the services of a licensed professional engineer or licensed professional geologist to comply with the requirements of the Business and Professions Code section 6700 et seq. (Professional Engineers Act) and/or section 7800 et seq. (Geologists and Geophysicists Act). See Appendix F. Projects described in Parts X and XII of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)* are likely to need a licensed professional.

- FL – Fish Ladders
- FP - Fish Passage at Stream Crossings
- HB - Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage
- PD – Project Design
- SC - Fish Screening of Diversions

Descriptions (i.e., a Basis of Design Report including a narrative that outlines the set of conditions, needs, and requirements taken into account in designing the project) and intermediate plans (>65 percent plan development) for these project categories should be sufficient for the review required by DFG/NOAA Fisheries technical/engineering staff. **If a proposed project requires the services of licensed professionals, these individuals, their license number, and their affiliations must be listed in the proposal application.**

Planning design for projects consists of several phases which, depending on the agency or locality, may have different names, but generally the process advances as follows:

1. Conceptual plans (or ~30% plans):
    - Conceptual plans, along with the Conceptual Report, should indicate the general location of any activities and project elements, show overall layout of the project location, and identify any constraints.
    - The Conceptual Report and Plans should demonstrate that the project is feasible and reflect a preferred alternative. Alternatives analysis often compares a number of concept level plans.
2. Intermediate Plans (or ~65% plans):
    - These plans should show detailed plan views and profiles of any improvements and standard details.
    - Individuals reviewing Intermediate Plans should be able to interpret exactly where the project will be built and where project impacts will occur.
    - For definitions of Design Plan Criteria see above.
3. Draft Plans (or ~90% plans):
    - These plans should incorporate revisions to the Intermediate Plans and add details that are required for construction, such as survey notes, instructions for erosion and sediment control, staging areas, access, and the like.
4. Final Plans (or 100% plans):
    - These plans should incorporate any revisions to the Draft Plans and should represent the final set of design documents. These are the plans that are used for construction bids.

Project review and approval by DFG and/or NOAA Fisheries engineering staff does not imply Department responsibility or liability for the performance of this aspect or any other aspect of the project. Such liabilities and assurances of performance are the responsibility of the applicant and/or their engineering contractor.

Project Location Topographic Map

The location map submitted with the proposal to indicate the project location should only have the current proposal project location and must follow the specifications

listed below. **Specific requirements for how to define and map project sites for each project type are listed in Part VI.** Please do not include past or alternate funded projects on the location map for your proposal. You may submit a separate map with this information.

SITE: A project site is defined as a point, length (reach), or area which spatially describes a work area where specific restoration activities take place. The reach of stream may have several log jam barrier removal projects and be considered as one line site, provided the distance between any two individual features is less than 0.5 miles apart.

FEATURE: A feature is a distinct physical implementation at a location within a project work site intended to interact with the environment to improve anadromous salmonid habitat. Features consist of one or more restoration treatments. Within one project site there can be numerous features. For implementation monitoring, features are divided by treatment type and location. However, functional groups of structures or treatments can be grouped as one feature. A series of closely spaced grade control weirs is an example of this situation.

POINT SITES describe work that occurs at one or more discrete locations that are more than ½ mile from each other.

LINE (LENGTH) SITES are a continuous line along which associated treatments are implemented. Lines must either follow the path of a stream or a road where work is taking place.

AREA SITES are described by the outline of an area on the landscape.

The project should be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. **Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.** All maps must be labeled with project title, grantee name, USGS quad name and stream name, and be positioned so that relevant map information such as stream names, towns, main roads, water bodies, etc. are not obscured (see Appendix B for an example quad map).

After a proposal is approved for funding, project work sites may require modification for a variety of reasons. Site modification must be approved in writing by the assigned DFG grant manager. The project proponent will be required to provide final site descriptions and latitude/longitude coordinates to be incorporated into an agreement before it may be executed.

Provisional Landowner Access Agreement / Provisional Resolution

Proposed projects for any on-the-ground work must be submitted with written provisional consent documents signed by landowners or authorized land managing authorities unless applicant is the landowner (the landowner should be indicated in the proposal application). For public agencies a Provisional Resolution must be submitted along with the Provisional Landowner Access Agreement. A sample Provisional Landowner Access Agreement is in Appendix B. Provisional consent documents must include:

- Statement that landowner(s) or governing body are aware of the proposed project,
- Landowner or governing body gives consent for pre-project evaluation by DFG and NOAA Fisheries staff;
- Landowner or governing body gives provisional consent for the grantee to complete the proposed project with DFG oversight and visitation; and
- Landowner Name(s) or Government Agency Contact printed and signed.

Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion / Relocation

Applicants of projects that require channel dewatering and/or fish exclusion will be responsible for securing dewatering and/or fish exclusion supplies (screens, nets, pumps, etc.) and services (biologist with appropriate state and federal permits to relocate fish). The related expenses must be listed in the proposed project budget.

Water Law

Funded proposals that address stream flows and water use shall comply with the California Water Code, as well as any applicable Fish and Game Codes. Any proposal that would require a change to water rights, including but not limited to bypass flows, point of diversion, location of use, purpose of use, off-stream storage, etc., shall demonstrate an understanding of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) permit processes, timelines, and costs necessary for project approvals by the SWRCB and the ability to meet those timelines within the term of a grant. In addition, any proposal modifying water rights for an adjudicated stream shall identify the required legal process for change as well as associated legal costs.

An applicant must demonstrate to the Department that they have a legal right to divert water by submitting a copy of a water right permit or license on file with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or some other document that evidences the right. Applicants who divert water based on a riparian or pre-1914 water right must document their right to divert by submitting the information outlined below with their proposal.

- A Statement of Water Diversion and Use that has been filed with the SWRCB. For applicants who have not filed a Statement of Water Diversion and Use, a

copy of that form maybe obtained at www.waterrights.ca.gov. ***The Department will not accept a Statement of Water Diversion and Use unless it has been filed with the SWRCB.***

- The average volume of water (in acre feet) diverted each month during the period of use at each point of diversion; the average volume of water applied at the place of use each month during the period of use from each point of diversion; a table that shows the number of acres irrigated for each parcel within the place of use; the average amount of water (in acre feet) applied per acre each month calculated by dividing the flow (in acre feet) at the place of use into the number of acres irrigated; all data, calculations, and any other information used to estimate the "duty of water"; the average irrigation requirements for the crops and/or pasture land at the place of use. Information regarding average irrigation requirements may be available from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.C. Extension, or in the Department of Water Resource's Bulletin 113; the method(s) used to apply the water to the crops and/or pasture land at the place of use; the type(s) of soil at the place of use; and a map that depicts the place of use, the boundaries of each parcel, each stream or river from which the water is diverted, and the location of each point of diversion on the stream or river.

Watershed Map

A legible 8.5" X 11" photocopy of the watershed showing the following:

- Topographic relief in hillshade
- All streams in the watershed, label mainstem and any tributaries where work is proposed
- Scale of the map
- North arrow or other direction icon
- Inset of the location of the watershed in the county

Do not include roads and other features to clutter the map. **Aerial photos do not satisfy this requirement.** See example in Appendix B.

PART VI: FRGP PROPOSAL PROJECT TYPES

This section of the Migration PSN describes the specific requirements for each project type. In addition to the information required under Parts II and IV, Information requested under each project type must be submitted in detail with the proposal application. Migration Application Form is in Appendix A and examples of supplemental information are in Appendix B. See Part V for definitions of supplemental information.

Fish Ladders (FL)

1. Eligible fish ladder projects are those which are specifically limited to barriers to immigration and emigration. A fish ladder is a channel or structure specifically designed to produce suitable hydraulics for fish passage. Fish ladder projects must address both upstream and downstream passage for the target anadromous species at all life history stages. Fish ladder projects may require a Section 7 ESA consultation with NOAA Fisheries to determine impacts to listed salmonids. Project review and approval by DFG and/or NOAA Fisheries engineering staff does not imply Department responsibility or liability for the performance of this aspect or any other aspect of the project. Such liabilities and assurances of performance are the responsibility of the applicant and/or their engineering contractor.

   This project type does not include pre-project planning: intermediate plans must already be complete for this project type. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under PD (Project Design). Regardless of whether pre-project planning is done within PD or outside of the Grant Program, project applicants are encouraged to engage in discussion with DFG or NOAA technical staff prior to development of 30 percent plans.

2. If the proposal is funded the following will be required before implementation of the project.

   a. A 10-year Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement defining the implementation, operation, and maintenance of the fish ladder according to design standards.
   b. Final designs.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

   a. Miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project);
   b. Miles of stream made more accessible by treating stream crossings (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy);
   c. Number of fishway chutes/pools installed;

d. Number of fish ladders installed/improved
e. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address:
f. Fish passage criteria;
g. Fish passage testing criteria; and
h. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Intermediate plans. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, please provide the rationale for not including it.
   b. Location Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled with a label plus an arrow marked "U" pointing at the upstream end of the site and an arrow marked "D" pointing at the downstream end. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:
      i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.
      ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.
      iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.
   c. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution.
   d. Water Right Verification: If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.
   e. Photographs of proposed project site.

Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP)

1. Eligible fish passage projects are those which are specifically limited to barriers to immigration or emigration. The FP category includes any human-made crossing over or through a stream channel such as paved roads, unpaved roads, railroads, trails and paths, fair-weather Arizona crossings, bridges, and box, pipe, or concrete culverts and baffles. Baffles are a series of flow obstructions placed in a culvert or flume to improve fish passage by increasing water depth at lower flows and/or decreasing water velocity at higher flows. Dams are not included in this project type, they are included in HB. For road crossings or modification proposals, the proponent must (a) perform a fish passage barrier analysis as outlined in Part IX of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game)* and (b) test the project at two lifestage design flows (e.g. fall/winter flows for adult salmonids

and summer flows for juveniles). If the barrier has been identified in a watershed plan or barrier assessment, include the name and date of the plan or assessment.

This project type does not include pre-project planning: intermediate plans must already be complete for this project type. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under Project Design (PD). Implementation projects not subject to an earlier review through the planning process must be reviewed and approved by DFG and/or NOAA Fisheries engineering staff prior to funding consideration. Regardless of whether pre-project planning is done through a PD project or outside of the Grant Program, project applicants are encouraged to engage in discussion with DFG or NOAA technical staff prior to development of 30 percent plans. Project review and approval by DFG and/or NOAA Fisheries engineering staff does not imply Department responsibility or liability for the performance of this aspect or any other aspect of the project. Such liabilities and assurances of performance are the responsibility of the applicant and/or their engineering contractor.

2. If the proposal is funded the following will be required before implementation of the project.

    a. Final designs

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

    a. Miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project);
    b. Total number of stream crossings/culverts treated to improve fish passage;
    c. Type(s) of crossings treated, select from: culvert; bridge; or ford;
    d. Miles of stream made more accessible by treating stream crossings (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy);
    e. Number of culverts replaced/improved;
    f. Number of bridges installed/improved;
    g. Number of rocked fords placed;
    h. Number of road crossings removed;
    i. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
    j. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address.
    k. Indicate if fish relocation is needed. Refer to “Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion / Relocation” definition in Part V.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

    a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, please provide the rationale for not including it.
    b. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled with a label plus an arrow marked "U" pointing at the upstream end of the site and an arrow marked "D" pointing at the downstream end. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:
        i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.
        ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.
        iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.
    c. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution.
    d. Water Right Verification: If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.
    e. Photographs of proposed project site.

Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)

1. Eligible instream barrier projects are limited to work in the stream channel (bankfull) and along the stream bank. Instream barriers include grade control structures (weirs), flash board dams, dams, debris basins, water diversion structures, and log debris accumulations. It is recommended that proposals under this category include the baseline data discussed in Parts II and III, of the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition (California Department of Fish and Game).*

    This project type does not include pre-project planning: planning should already be complete for this project type. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under Project Design (PD).

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so that the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

    a. Post longitudinal profile of the channel grade change.

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

    a. Miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project);
    b. Number of barriers treated for fish passage;
    c. Type(s) of barriers treated, select from: diversion dam; push-up dam; wood or concrete dam; grade control structures (weirs); logs; or debris;
    d. Each project element (pertinent natural features and specific work areas) shall be assigned a unique station number that reflects its measured distance from the project start location. For example, a logjam proposed for installation 250 feet downstream from a bridge designated as the project starting point would have a "station number" of 2+50. A scaled map with all pertinent features and work site station shall be included as part of the proposal.
    e. Miles of stream made more accessible by removing barriers (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy);
    f. Number of fishway chutes/pools installed;
    g. Number of fish ladders installed/improved;
    h. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address
    i. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
    j. Indicate if fish relocation is needed. Refer to "Stream Dewatering and Fish Exclusion / Relocation" definition in Part V.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information;

    a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, please provide the rationale for not including it.
    b. Conceptual plan: If an intermediate plan is determined to be unnecessary provide a conceptual plan. Projects where channel grade is to be restored or otherwise modified by the proposed project must also include a longitudinal profile and scaled plan and elevation view diagrams showing the proposed work.
    c. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled with a label plus an arrow marked "U" pointing at the upstream end of the site and an arrow marked "D" pointing at the downstream end. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. If there are multiple sites along a stream length, make sure that the individual sites are numbered or labeled. If this makes the map too busy to easily read, then multiple maps will be necessary. Project should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:

i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.
ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.
iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

d. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution.
e. Water Right Verification: If a water right is involved with the project, written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell, or transfer the water is required for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.
f. Photographs of proposed project site.

Project Design (PD)

1. Eligible design proposals for this Migration PSN will only be accepted for the following types of project development which would improve, protect, or enhance habitat for coastal salmon and steelhead: Fish Ladders, Fish Passage at Stream Crossings, Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage, or Fish Screening of Diversions. Proposals for pre-implementation project planning (e.g. fish barrier modification or removal, fish screens, etc.) must include a detailed description of the project and how it resolves a limiting factor(s) for steelhead, coho or Chinook salmon. The proposal must reference a DFG or NOAA Fisheries accepted plan or assessment, which specifically identifies the need for the project in the watershed.

2. If the proposal is funded the following information will be required with the Final Report of the grant agreement. This information is provided so that the applicant is able to budget for these deliverables in the proposal as necessary. The required information is as follows;

    a. Number of restoration projects proposed as a result of this project;
    b. Type(s) of treatments applied, using the list of FRGP Proposal Project Types listed in this Migration PSN;
    c. Acres of salmonid habitat protected/restored;
    d. Number of watersheds protected/restored; and
    e. Dollar value of habitat treatments applied.

3. In addition to the above required information each proposal must describe in detail the following information in the project description:

    a. Identify all necessary surveys (e.g. longitudinal profiles, water surface profiles, soils, hydrology, geomorphology, scour analysis) required to complete the design;
    b. Identify all county, state, and federal permits needed for the project;
    c. Identify qualified specialists (e.g. in fish passage, hydrology, geology) already consulted or to be consulted in the development of the plan,
    d. Number of restoration projects proposed as a result of this project,

e. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address.
f. Scope of plan, including extent, purpose, and application.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Existing Condition Sketch: For design of structure(s) include documentation and sketch of existing conditions. If known, include proposed treatments and alternatives.
   b. Project Location Topographic Map: The project location must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows an outline of the area in which the work is being conducted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted.
   c. Watershed Map.
   d. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution.
   e. Photographs of the proposed project site.

Fish Screening of Diversions (SC)

1. Eligible projects for fish screens must meet DFG and NMFS screening criteria found in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, 3rd edition, Appendix S*, *(California Department of Fish and Game)*. A fish screen is a fish protection device installed at or near a water diversion that physically prevents entrainment, injury or death of targeted aquatic species. A fish screen is designed to prevent fish from swimming or being drawn into an aqueduct, cooling water intake, dam or other diversion on a river, lake or waterway where water is taken for human use. Besides simply preventing fish from passing, fish screens are designed to minimize stress and injury that occur when fish impact the screen or are subjected to changes in water velocity and direction caused by the diversion. Fish screens physically preclude fish from entering the diversion and do not rely on avoidance behavior like electrical or sonic fish barrier technology. Fish screens are categorized by: 1) diversion type (gravity vs. pump), and 2) debris cleaning function ("active" or automatic vs. "passive" or manual cleaning). This project type does not include pre-project planning: planning should already be complete for this project type. Proposals for pre-project planning and development should be submitted under Project Design (PD) Project Type.

2. If proposal is funded the following will be required before implementation of the project.

   a. A 10-year Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement defining the implementation, operation, and maintenance of the fish screen according to design standards.
      i. For fish screen projects, a written agreement must be provided by the applicant from the landowner or responsible party.
      ii. Not withstanding Department of Fish and Game code, Section 6027, the agreement must state that the fish screen will be operated whenever water is being diverted and the possibility of entrainment of salmonids exists.

iii. It shall also identify the party responsible for maintaining the screen to ensure that it is functioning as designed.
iv. The landowner or responsible party must operate and maintain the fish screen project for a period not less than 10 years.
v. The landowner or responsible party will operate the fish screen to effectively prevent the entrainment of fish whenever water is being diverted and the possibility of entrainment of salmonids exits.
vi. The landowner or responsible party will maintain the fish screen and bypass return so that they are functioning as designed and are meeting NMFS criteria for fish screens (criteria at time of construction).
vii. This shall include regular inspection during operating periods (at least bi-weekly), lubrication, replacement of worn parts, and removal of debris which may affect the operation of the screen.
viii. In the event of an act of nature which results in partial or complete failure of the project, the landowner or proponent will not be held responsible for costs incurred after the act of nature. Acts of nature include, but are not limited to, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and wind storms.
ix. The agreement shall be for a period of 10 years following completion.
x. If proposal is funded the project will be required to be tested at two lifestage design flows (e.g., fall/winter flows for adult salmonids and summer flows for juveniles).

3. Each proposal must describe in detail the following additional specific information in the project description;

   a. Miles of stream treated;
   b. Number of fish screens installed/modified;
   c. Flow rate in cubic feet per second (cfs) of diversions treated;
   d. Acre-feet of water protected by screens;
   e. Indicate type of required listed species surveys which will be done and type of protocols to be used; and
   f. If the project is identified in an assessment or recovery plan, provide the name of the plan/assessment, in the format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address.

4. Applicants for this project type must include the following supplemental information:

   a. Intermediate Plan. If a design element within the intermediate plan is thought to be unnecessary, please provide the rationale for not including it.
   b. Project Location Topographic Map: The project must be shown on an appropriately scaled, USGS (or equivalent) 7.5 minute contoured topographic quadrangle map that shows each location where work is being done. Lines for in stream work must be labeled with a label plus an arrow marked "U" pointing at the upstream end of the site and an arrow marked "D" pointing at the downstream end. The stream where work is being done needs to be labeled on every map submitted. USGS Quad names for all areas shown on the map need to be clearly labeled on every map submitted. Locations on each side of the bank need to be differentiated. Project

should be represented as point(s) or line(s) along streams, according to the following guidelines:

i. Features that are more than ½ mile apart will be shown as separate points on the map.
ii. Features less than ½ mile apart should be combined into one line on the stream where work is being performed.
iii. If the features are closer than ½ mile apart BUT are on different drainages, the project should be represented as multiple sites, by stream/drainage.

c. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution.
d. Water Right Verification: Written verification of the right to divert, use, store, sell or transfer the water, for a project that addresses issues related to the diversion, use, storage, or purchase of water.

PART VII: 2010 MIGRATION APPLICATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS

All of the fields in the application form are required for all project types, except where only specific project types are noted. Any supplementary information must be included at the end of this application. For the 2010 Migration Proposal Application Form see Appendix A. An electronic version of the Application Form is available online at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp
To check a box, right click on the box and highlight "Properties". Click on the circle next to "Checked". Click "OK".

Section 1: Summary Information

1. Project type:	*Two-letter project code as described in Part II.*
2. Project title:	*Brief, descriptive title. 72 character maximum.*
3. Applicant name:	*Name of organization or agency applying for grant.*
4. Person authorized to sign grant agreement:	*Name and Title of person authorized to legally sign a grant agreement.*
5. Contact person:	*Lead person to be contacted regarding project.*
6. Mailing Address: **Check if changed from previous applications** ☐	*Street or P.O. Box for mail.*
7. City, State, Zip:	
8. Telephone #: **Check if changed from previous applications** ☐	*Primary telephone number to reach contact person including area code.*
9. Fax #:	*Primary FAX number for contact person including area code.*
10. Email address:	*Primary Email address for contact person.*
11. Type:	Public Agency ☐ Nonprofit Organization ☐ Native American Indian Tribe ☐
12. Certified nonprofit organization:	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ *If yes, specify the state or federal nonprofit organization number.*
13. New grantee:	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
14. Licensed Professional	*Is licensed professional needed?* Yes ☐ No ☐ *If yes provide name, affiliation, license number, and contact information of licensed professional.*

15. Amount requested:	*Amount requested from DFG, from budget detail.*
16. Total project cost:	*Sum of amount requested plus all cost share funds and services, from budget detail.*
17. Salmonid species benefited:	**Coho salmon** ☐ **Steelhead** ☐ **Chinook salmon** ☐ (Cutthroat ☐) *Check the focus species benefited. (If you are also benefiting cutthroat please check the appropriate box.)*
18. Project objectives:	*Summarize specific measurable project objectives and expected results in a few sentences. Maximum of 255 characters.*
19. Task number or reference:	*List the applicable Recovery Plan Task Number from state plans or the page and table reference for federal plan if your proposed project is an identified priority.*
20. Time frame:	*Provide estimated time line for the project from project initiation to completion.*
21. Stream:	*Name all streams which will be directly affected by the project.*
22. Tributary to:	*Name all streams directly downstream of the affected streams.*
23. Watershed system:	*Name all major watersheds (HUC Watershed), that will be **directly** affected by the project.*
24. County(ies):	*Name all counties in which the project work will take place.*
25. Coastal Zone:	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ *Indicate if your proposal location is in the Coastal Zone by checking "Yes" or "No". The Coastal Zone is a specific geographic area of varying width adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, set forth in the California Coastal Act, which is subject to the policies and regulations in the County's Local Program, including the Coastal Element of the General Plan and Coastal Zoning Code. Refer to http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Administration/Grants/FRGP/Solicitation.asp and click on FRGP Map Viewer to identify your project in location to the Coastal Zone Boundary layer. A Coastal Development permit may be required, for further information on the Coastal Zone, visit the California Coastal Commission's website at http://www.coastal.ca.gov/web/.*
26. Trinity River Basin:	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ *Proposals for restoration activities in the Trinity River Basin (from its confluence with Klamath River up to Lewiston Dam) must also be clearly identified as such. This is necessary to ensure that state funds expended for salmon and steelhead restoration in this basin may be accounted for separately and applied as part of the state match of federal funds expended as required under federal law. Identify your proposal location by indicating "Yes" or "No".*

Section 2: Location Information

1. Township, Range, Section (T/R/S): and the 7.5 USGS Quad map name.	*Provide exact project location. If multiple T/R/S, list all that apply and **include the names of 7.5 USGS quad maps.***
2. Latitude, Longitude (in decimal degrees, Geographic, NAD83):	*Provide exact project location, using multiple coordinates if necessary.*
3. Location description:	*Provide a general description of the project location and the nature of the work site in relation to known landmarks, with reference to attached drawings and maps. Include the number of miles upstream of the mouth of the creek/river (mainstem) and number of miles upstream of a confluence (tributary).*
4. Directions:	*Provide driving directions to the project site, with needed landowner contacts and indicate if locked gates exist.*

Section 3: Watershed Information

All questions in this Section refer to the watershed named in Number 1 below.

1. Watershed name:	*Name the watershed or subwatershed which best indentifies the habitat area benefited by the project.*
2. Watershed area:	*Watershed area in square miles within which the project is located.*
3. Watershed area directly affected by the proposed project:	*Percent of watershed affected by project.*
4. Land use statement:	*Describe current and (anticipated future next 10 years) land uses in the watershed.*
5. Watershed ownership:	% Private_____ % State_____ % Federal_____ *Enter percentages by type of ownership for the entire watershed.*
6. Length of anadromous streams in watershed:	*Length of anadromous streams in the watershed, in miles.*
7. Watershed Plan(s):	*List any watershed plan(s) or recovery plan(s) in which the proposed project is recommended using the following format: Author, date, title, name, source, source address. A list of assessment and planning documents funded by FRGP is in Appendix G. If the proposed project is taken from a plan that is listed in Appendix G or on the CWPAP website, you must identify the plan here. If the assessment or plan the proposal is based on is from a plan not listed in Appendix G or on the CWPAP, the plan must be listed here. Copies of the plan(s) must be available upon request.*
8. Background information:	*Provide backround information, referencing historical land use, past practices, local conditions, watershed plans, studies and other sources. Reference attached figures, tables, maps and photos if necessary.* ***Do not describe the project here, see Section 5, Number 1, below.***

Section 4: Project Objectives

1. List task information:

List task number from the Recovery Strategy for California Coho Salmon or the Steelhead Restoration and Management Plan for California (or the amendment), or the page number which references the task under the Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan, or the Recovery Plan for Central California Coast coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch) ESU if your project is an identified priority. Specifically identify how the proposal's objectives will successfully address the task identified above.

2. Need for the project:

Briefly summarize the need for the project based on historic or existing conditions and/or limiting factors. ***Do not describe the project here, see Section 5, Number 1, below.***

3. Limiting factors to salmonids remediated by proposed project:

- ☐ Water quantity (lack of flow, diversions, runoff)
- ☐ Water quality (temperature, chemistry, turbidity)
- ☐ Riparian dysfunction (lack of shade, excessive nutrients, roughness elements)
- ☐ Excessive sediment yield (pool and gravel quality)
- ☐ Spawning requirements (gravel, resting areas-pools)
- ☐ Rearing requirements (velocity, lack of shelter, pools)
- ☐ Estuary / lagoon issues (closure during migration periods)
- ☐ Fish passage (emigration and immigration)

4. Limiting factor remediation:

Describe how the project addresses each of the limiting factors listed in #4 above.

Section 5: Project Description

1. *Detailed project description, including all tasks to be performed:*

See discussion of project description in Part V and specific information required for each project type in Part VI.

2. *Time frame:*

Provide estimated timeline for project tasks from the start date until the project is completed. Grant agreements will not be in place until the summer of 2011. Plan project timelines accordingly.

3. *Deliverables:*

Project proposals must include a clear list of the deliverables and a clear list of quantifiable expected results. List and describe all reports, maps, databases and other products to be prepared and delivered to DFG. All completed projects will need to submit a Final Report as a deliverable. Any project that creates/compiles GIS or GPS data will need to submit these data with accompaning meta data as project deliverables on compact disc. See Part VI for project specific requirements.

4. *DFG protocols to be used in project development and implementation (check applicable box):*

☐ DFG *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*
Manual part number:

Suggested Standards for Proposal Development, Current Acceptable Protocol List:
DFG's *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* (Available via Internet at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/Resources/HabitatManual.asp).

A. Part VII Implementation Methods
B. Part IX Fish Passage
C. Part XII Fish Passage Design and Implementation

5. *Other protocols:*

If protocols other than those in the list above are to be used, list and reference the protocols and explain why they were selected. Indicate if DFG/NOAA engineers have been consulted.

6. *Expected quantitative results (project summary):*

Expected results must be consistent with the performance standards as described in the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund. These can be found at http://webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/pcsrfDoc/PCSRF_Performance_Measures.pdf. If project occurs at more than one site summarize the results for the project as a whole. You must report the measurements in the units listed in the tables below.

Fish Ladders (FL)

a. Miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project)	____miles
b. Miles of stream made more accessible by treating stream crossings (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy)	____miles
c. Number of fishway chutes/pools installed	____#
d. Number of fish ladders installed/improved	____#

Fish Passage at Stream Crossings (FP)

a. Miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project)	____miles
b. Number of stream crossings/culverts improved for fish passage (total)	____#
c. Type(s) of crossings treated	☐ culvert ☐ bridge ☐ ford
d. Miles of stream made more accessible by treating stream crossings (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy)	____miles
e. Number of culverts replaced/improved	____#
f. Number of bridges installed/improved	____#
g. Number of rocked fords placed	____#
h. Number of road crossings removed	____#

Instream Barrier Modification for Fish Passage (HB)

a. Miles of stream treated (include only the actual length of stream *treated* by the project, not the length of stream *affected* by the project)	____miles
b. Number of barriers other than culverts improved for fish passage	____#

c. Type(s) of barriers treated	☐ diversion dam ☐ push-up dam ☐ wood or concrete dam ☐ weir ☐ logs ☐ debris
d. Miles of stream made more accessible by removing barriers other than culverts (accessible to next barrier or to upstream end of anadromy)	____miles
e. Number of fishway chutes/pools installed	____#
f. Number of fish ladders installed/improved	____#

Project Design (PD)

a. Number of restoration projects that will be proposed as a result of this project	____#

Fish Screening of Diversions (SC)

a. Miles of stream treated	____miles
b. Number of fish screens installed/modified	____#
c. Flow rate in cfs of diversions treated	____cfs
d. Acre-feet of water protected by screens	____acre-feet

7. *Other products and results:*
List and describe any other outcomes and results not described above, see Part VI.

Section 6: Qualifications and experience of applicant and professionals:

1. *Applicant's qualifications and experience:*
Describe how the applicant or the organization is qualified to perform the proposed work.

2. *Previous projects funded by FRGP:*
Provide a list of projects (by FRGP grant number) the applicant has been directly funded for and indicate status of project (completed, not completed, on-going, not started, cancelled). Only include projects for the last five years.

3. *Professionals qualifications and experience:*
List qualifications and experience of principal licensed professional(s).

4. *Examples of similar work:*
Provide at least three examples of similar work the licensed professional(s) has completed.

Section 7: Landowners Access, Permits

1. Landowners granting access for project: (Attach Provisional Landowner Access Agreement[s] ***List and reference attached access agreements. See sample form in Appendix B. Indicate here if applicant is the landowner.***	
2. Permits:	*List all government permits known to be needed to complete project. Indicate which permits the applicant will secure.*
3. Lead CEQA Agency:	*Lead CEQA agency for project.*
4. Required Mitigation:	Yes ☐ No ☐ *Is the work in the proposed project required as mitigation pursuant to CEQA or other authority? Check and explain if yes.*
5. Listed species:	*Indicate if any State or Federal listed species consultation or surveys are required. This is not limited to fish.*

Section 8: Project Budget

1. ***Instructions for Completing Total Project Budget, Statement of Funding Sources, and Cost Share Tables***

Each proposal must contain a detailed line item budget broken down into three categories: Personnel Services, Operating Expense, and Administrative Overhead. The budget must identify the amount being requested from DFG, the amount being provided by the applicant, the amount being provided by cost share partners and the total cost for each line item. **The amount requested from each source must be divisible by the listed hours or unit cost.** The total project budget and task budget must contain all project costs.

- Projects approved for funding will be required to submit invoices matching this budget format.
- It is recommended you calculate, create and save your budget *in Microsoft Excel*® or similar spreadsheet program, as doing so will avoid budget errors; then export your budget to *Microsoft Word*® or compatible word processing program with the rest of your written proposal. If the proposal is funded, the information can be sent electronically to DFG staff without reformatting it. A budget template is provided in the 2010 FRGP Migration Proposal Application Form, Appendix A.

Personnel Services Costs
All employee costs are required to complete the proposed project.

- List each personnel classification, their total hours, hourly pay rate, and the calculated total. Personnel hours must be broken down into three columns. One column for the number of hours under "Amount Requested", a second column for the number of hours under "Applicant Cost Share", and a third column for the number of hours under "Partner Cost Share". **The calculated total must equal the line item calculation, including both the cost-share and requested amounts. (Do not include staff benefits in the hourly pay rate.)** (See **A** in Example Budget below.)
- A "Staff Benefit(s)" amount must be listed and calculated. The maximum rate that will be funded for staff benefits is 31%. (See **B** in Example Budget below.)
- Do not list subcontracts in this section. Subcontracts are listed as Operating Expenses.

- Do not list workers' compensation insurance in this section. Workers' compensation insurance is part of doing business and should be included with Administrative Overhead.

Operating Expenses
Include all materials, sub-contractor services, equipment, and incidental costs.

Sub-contractor Services are those necessary for the implementation of the proposal for which the applicant will subcontract. These services are undertaken by a provider external to the applicant's organization. (See **C** in Example Budget below)

- List each sub-contractor on a separate line.
- If sub-contractor costs are listed as a lump sum, provide a separate detailed budget for sub-contractor costs.

Other Operating Expenses: Expenses related to the operation of the proposal.

- Provide as much cost detail as possible and practical. Use unit costs when applicable (per lb., per day, cubic yard, linear foot, etc.). (See **D** in Example Budget below.)
- Purchase of equipment with DFG funds is not normally allowed. See *Part V,* for equipment definitions and restrictions.

Travel
Expenses must be consistent with state guidelines for reimbursed travel expenses based on traveling over a 24 hour trip. Per Diem and mileage rates may not exceed State of California standards: lodging $84.00 plus tax per night (certain counties have a higher standard), per diem $40.00 per day, and 50 cents per mile. State guidelines can be found at http://www.dpa.ca.gov/personnel-policies/travel/hr-staff.htm. (See **E** in Example Budget below)

1602 Permitting Fees
Fish and Game Code, Section 1609 authorizes the Department to recover the total costs it incurs to administer and enforce its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program by charging applicant fees for Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements. The actual fees charged will depend on the total cost of the project. The definitions, instructions, and forms are available on the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements website at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/1600/forms.html. (See **F** in Example Budget below)

Standard Agreement	
If project costs is:	**Permit fee will be:**
less than $5,000	$224.00
$5,000 to less than $10,000	$280.25
$10,000 to less than $25,000	$560.25
$25,000 to less than $100,000	$840.25
$100,000 to less than $200,000	$1,223.25
$200,000 to less than $350,000	$1,673.00
$350,000 to less than $500,000	$2,521.50
$500,000 or more	$4,482.75

Administrative Overhead
Administrative overhead should be applied only to projected administrative costs that cannot be recovered in other budget categories. Administrative overhead is **limited** to 15% of amount requested from the FRGP, **excluding** subcontractor costs and major equipment purchases. Any amount over 15% will not be funded. Administrative overhead includes but is not limited to: workers compensation insurance, utilities, offices space rental, phone, and copying, which is directly related to completion of the proposed project. Provide a list of what is included in the administrative overhead (see Section 7, number 5). Items included in administrative overhead cannot be included as a line item in the budget. (See **G** in Example Budget below)

Cost Share Funds
Cost share can be either money, or resources other than money, provided by the applicant and/or the applicant's partners (e.g. private companies, nonprofit organizations, public agencies and/or other entities) involved in the implementation of the proposal project. Provide in the Budget the percentage of cost share for the Applicant and any Partners. (See **H** in Example Budget below.) Cost share examples are as follows:

1. *Cost share not suitable:* projects, personnel, or supplies and equipment previously funded by DFG; cost share funds that will not be confirmed by February 1, 2011.

2. *Soft cost share:* salaries of funded employees working for the applicant or its partners (i.e. state, federal and local government employees, employees of non-profit organizations, etc.); office space, equipment, and supplies; pre-existing vehicles, administrative overhead; **and** cost share funds that will be confirmed after August 15, 2010 up until February 1, 2011.

3. *Hard cost share:* all out-of-pocket costs specifically associated with the proposed project (i.e., the cost of subcontractors, fuel, riparian plants, equipment (pro-rated or rental rate), skilled labor, cash, subcontractors, permits, easements, **and** all non-DFG grant funds confirmed prior to August 15, 2010).

    - Cost share funds percentage is calculated as follows:

      % Soft Cost Share = (Soft Cost Share Funds / Total Project Cost) x 100
      (_____ / _____) x 100 =

      % Hard Cost Share = (Hard Cost Share Funds / Total Project Cost) x 100
      (_____ / _____) x 100 =

      Total Project Cost = Total Amount Requested + Total Amount of Cost Share

IMPORTANT NOTE: PROJECTS WITH FEDERAL COST SHARE MUST INDICATE THE SOURCE AND DOLLAR AMOUNT ON THE LAST TWO LINES OF THE BUDGET AS SHOWN. FAILURE TO PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION WHEN APPLICABLE MAY BE CONSIDERED NON-RESPONSIVE AND/OR RESULT IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDING APPROVAL.

EXAMPLE BUDGET								
Trickle Creek Restoration Project								
	Hrs/Units for Amount Requested	**Hrs/Units of Applicant Cost Share**	**Hrs/Units of Partner Cost Share**	**Hourly Rate**	**Amount Requested**	**Applicant Amt. of Cost Share**	**Partner Amt. of Cost Share**	**Total Project Cost**
A. PERSONNEL SERVICES								
Level of Staff (Hours)								
Project Coordination; Planning	50	30		$30.00	$1,500	$900		$2,400
Project Leader **A**	605	100		$20.00	$12,100	$2,000		$14,100
Field Laborers	1880			$11.00	$20,680	$0		$20,680
Subtotal					$34,280	$2,900		$37,180
Staff Benefits @ 30% (max funded 31%) **B**					$10,284	$870		$11,154
				TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	**$44,564**	**$3,770**	**$0**	**$48,334**
B. OPERATING EXPENSES								
Description (indicate type of units)	**# of Units Requested**	**# of Units Applicant Cost Share**	**# of Units Partner Cost Share**	**Unit Price**	**Amount Requested**	**Applicant Amt. of Cost Share**	**Partner Amt. of Cost Share**	**Total Project Cost**
Subcontractors **C**								
Bobcat Tractor (days)	2			$500.00	$1,000	$0	$0	$1,000
Materials and Supplies (indicate type of units) **D**								
Fence supplies, including but not limited to:								
Fencing and barbed wire (linear ft.)	1800			$5.50	$9,900	$0	$0	$9,900

EXAMPLE BUDGET								
Trickle Creek Restoration Project								
	Hrs/Units for Amount Requested	**Hrs/Units of Applicant Cost Share**	**Hrs/Units of Partner Cost Share**	**Hourly Rate**	**Amount Requested**	**Applicant Amt. of Cost Share**	**Partner Amt. of Cost Share**	**Total Project Cost**
Corner, line, tee posts and caps (ea.)	250	100	100	$13.00	$3,250	$1,300	$1,300	$5,850
Gates/fencing panels (ea.)	4			$121.00	$484			$484
Ties, fasteners, crimp sleeves, stay wire (bulk)	1			$825.00	$825			$825
Concrete anchors (cu. yd)	50			$30.00	$1,500			$1,500
Trees: Purchased or Grown (ea.)		250	250	$4.00	$0	$1,000	$1,000	$2,000
Bulrush, delivered (cu. yd)		5	5	$100.00	$0	$500	$500	$1,000
Tree cages (ea.)	200	150	150	$5.49	$1,098	$824	$824	$2,745
Bagging material for Bulrush (ea.)		250	250	$2.00	$0	$500	$500	$1,000
Equipment rental: Excavator (hours)	10	5	5	$65.00	$650	$325	$325	$1,300
Tree Propagation Supplies: Vitamins, Root Hormones, etc. (bulk)		1	1	$250.00	$0	$250	$250	$500
Lodging (days)	3	1	1	$84.00	$252	$84	$84	$420
Per Diem (days)	3	1	1	$40.00	$120	$40	$40	$200
Mileage (miles) **E**	3,215			$0.50	$1,608			$1,608
Tools and Instruments (bulk)		1	1	$2,750.00	$0	$2,750	$2,750	$5,500
Permits 1602 (ea) **F**	1			$750.00	$750			$750
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES					$21,437	$7,573	$7,573	$36,582

EXAMPLE BUDGET								
Trickle Creek Restoration Project								
	Hrs/Units for Amount Requested	**Hrs/Units of Applicant Cost Share**	**Hrs/Units of Partner Cost Share**	**Hourly Rate**	**Amount Requested**	**Applicant Amt. of Cost Share**	**Partner Amt. of Cost Share**	**Total Project Cost**
C. SUBTOTALS & ADMIN								
SUBTOTAL (Personnel + Operating)					$67,789	$11,343	$7,573	$86,704
ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD(max.15%)@		**G**		10%	$6,779	$1,134	$757	$8,670
D. GRAND TOTAL					**$74,567**	**$12,477**	**$8,330**	**$95,374**
SOFT COST SHARE PERCENTAGE _6.5%						$4,719	$4,949	
HARD COST SHARE PERCENTAGE _15.3%						$6,624	$6,624	
H SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF COST SHARE :		Applicant =				$11,343		
		Partners (State) =					$7,573	
		Partners (Federal) =						

2. *Budget Justification*

If needed, explain any unusual cost items or costs which will aid in the evaluation of the project. Applicants must justify project costs in the project description. Project cost analysis will be based on costs for similar projects that have been implemented as well as on an assessment of proposed costs by FRGP staff.

3. *Administrative Overhead*

Provide a detailed list of what is included in the administrative overhead.

4. *Summary of Project Costs*

Proposals must identify each cost share source, amount, and status of funding on table below. Example:

Example Project					
Sources of Funds	**Cash**	**In-kind (if applicable)**	**Status S,P,U (secured, pending, unknown)**	**Anticipated award date**	**Total**
Fisheries Restoration Grant Program	$100,000				$100,000
Other State Agencies Name(s) and amount(s) of each: ie. State Agency X, $20,000 State Agency Y, $30,000	$50,000		S	09/30/10	$50,000
Federal Name(s) and amount(s) of each: NRCS					
Applicant (indicate if Federal):		$2,000	S	09/30/10	$2,000
Other Sources Name(s) and amount(s) of each:					
Total	**$150,000**	**$2,000**			**$152,000**

5. *Is any of the cost share being used as match for other (non-FRGP) funding for the project?*

Describe any other matching requirements for other project funding, and how the cost share dollars are being used to meet these requirements.

6a. ***In-kind Detail:***

Describe in detail all in-kind cost share. For projects where in-kind cost share will be used, the proposal must specify the following information, as applicable: total number of volunteer hours; dollar value of volunteer work; description of how the dollar value of the volunteer labor was determined; dollar value of non-volunteer donated labor; and description and dollar value of non-labor in-kind contributions to the project.

In-kind Detail					
Source of In-kind contribution	**Total volunteer hours**	**Value of volunteer labor ($)**	**Total non-volunteer hours**	**Non-volunteer labor ($)**	**Non-labor contribution description**

6b. ***Describe how the value of the volunteer labor was determined:***

Describe how the volunteer hours were converted to a dollar amount, i.e. what labor rate in dollars per hour was used.

7. ***Estimated Project Cost by Task***

Project proposals which include more than one distinct project objective must provide a cost breakdown for each objective included, as well as a detailed budget for the entire project. All habitat treatment projects (FL, FP, HB, & SC) must separate project costs into the categories below. Project type PD is not required to fill out this table. Use only the categories provided below, do not add your own.

Example: Estimated Project Cost by Task			
Type of Work	**Amount Requested**	**Cost Share**	**Total**
Fish Screens	$10,000	$5,000	$15,000
Fish Passage	$15,000	$10,000	$25,000
Total	**$25,000**	**$15,000**	**$40,000**

Section 9: Supplemental or Specialized Information

For the information required for each Project Type, see descriptions in Parts V and VI, and the examples in Appendix B. In the order listed below, attach the following required items to the application, as appropriate to the proposal project type:

☐ 1. Intermediate Plan.
(Project Types: FL, FP, SC)

☐ 2. Intermediate **or** Conceptual Plan.
(Project Types: HB)

☐ 3. Project Location Topographic Map.
(Project Types: FL, FP, HB, PD, SC)

☐ 4. Watershed (or County) Map.
(Project Types: PD)

☐ 5. Provisional Landowner Access Agreement/Provisional Resolution.
(Project Types: FL, FP, HB, PD, SC)

☐ 6. Water Right Verification
(Project Types: FL, FP, HB, SC)

☐ 7. Photographs
(Project Types: FL, FP, HB, PD)

☐ 8. Existing Condition Sketch.
(Project Type: PD)

Supplemental Information Checklist by Project Type
(Refer to the item numbers above)

Project Type	**Item Number**
FL	1, 3, 5, 6, 7
FP	1, 3, 5, 6, 7
HB	2, 3, 5, 6, 7
PD	3, 4, 5, 7, 8
SC	1, 3, 5, 6